

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

- 1                   1.       (Original) A method for treating presbyopia in a patient, the method  
2 comprising:  
3                    ablating a central zone of a corneal surface of a first eye of the patient to improve  
4 the patient's ability to view near objects through the central zone of the first eye; and  
5                    ablating a peripheral zone of a corneal surface of a second eye of the patient to  
6 improve the patient's ability to view near objects through the peripheral zone of the second eye.
- 1                   2.       (Original) A method as in claim 1, wherein the central zone produced  
2 during the first ablating step comprises a substantially spherical surface.
- 1                   3.       (Original) A method as in claim 1, wherein the central zone produced  
2 during the first ablating step comprises a multifocal aspheric surface.
- 1                   4.       (Original) A method as in claim 1, wherein ablating the central zone of  
2 the corneal surface of the first eye comprises leaving a small central portion of the corneal  
3 surface untreated.
- 1                   5.       (Original) A method as in claim 1, wherein the ablated central zone has  
2 a diameter scaled to a diameter of a pupil of the first eye.
- 1                   6.       (Original) A method as in claim 1, wherein the ablated central zone has  
2 an optical power of between about 0.5 and 4.0 Diopters.
- 1                   7.       (Original) A method as in claim 6, wherein the ablated central zone has  
2 an optical power of between about 1.0 and 3.0 Diopters.

1                   8.     (Original) A method as in claim 6, wherein the ablated central zone has  
2 an optical power of about 1.75 Diopters.

1                   9.     (Original) A method as in claim 1, further comprising ablating a  
2 peripheral zone of the corneal surface of the first eye to improve the patient's ability to view far  
3 objects through the peripheral zone of the first eye.

1                   10.    (Original) A method as in claim 9, wherein the peripheral zone of the  
2 first eye extends radially outward from an outer boundary of the ablated central zone of the first  
3 eye to a diameter approximately matching an outer boundary of a pupil of the first eye.

1                   11.    (Original) A method as in claim 9, further comprising ablating a  
2 transition zone of the corneal surface of the first eye, the transition zone extending from an outer  
3 boundary of the ablated peripheral zone of the first eye.

1                   12.    (Original) A method as in claim 1, wherein ablating the peripheral zone  
2 of the corneal surface of the second eye comprises leaving a central zone of the corneal surface  
3 of the second eye untreated to provide for vision of distant objects through the central zone.

1                   13.    (Original) A method as in claim 12, wherein the central zone of the  
2 second eye has a diameter scaled to a diameter of a pupil of the second eye.

1                   14.    (Original) A method as in claim 1, further comprising ablating a central  
2 zone of the corneal surface of the second eye to improve the patient's ability to view distant  
3 objects through the central zone.

1                   15.    (Original) A method for performing laser eye surgery on a patient to  
2 treat presbyopia, the method comprising:  
3                   determining a first ablative shape for a corneal surface, the first ablative shape  
4 enhancing vision of near objects through a central zone of an eye;

5                    ablating a corneal surface of a first eye of the patient according to the first  
6 ablative shape;  
7                    determining a second ablative shape for a corneal surface, the second ablative  
8 shape enhancing vision of near objects through a peripheral zone of an eye; and  
9                    ablating a corneal surface of a second eye of the patient according to the second  
10 ablative shape.

1                    16.    (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the first ablative shape  
2 comprises a central zone having a substantially spherical surface.

1                    17.    (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the first ablative shape  
2 comprises a central zone having a multifocal aspheric surface.

1                    18.    (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the first ablative shape  
2 comprises a small central portion of the central zone that remains untreated.

1                    19.    (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the central zone of the eye  
2 according to the first ablation shape has a diameter scaled to a diameter of a pupil of the first eye.

1                    20.    (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the central zone of the eye  
2 according to the first ablative shape has an optical power of between about 0.5 and 4.0 Diopters.

1                    21.    (Original) A method as in claim 20, wherein the central zone of the eye  
2 according to the first ablative shape has an optical power of between about 1.0 and 3.0 Diopters.

1                    22.    (Original) A method as in claim 20, wherein the central zone of the eye  
2 according to the first ablative shape has an optical power of about 1.75 Diopters.

1                    23.    (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the first ablative shape  
2 includes a peripheral zone, wherein the peripheral zone is shaped to provide for vision of distant  
3 objects.

1                   24.   (Original) A method as in claim 23, wherein the first ablative shape  
2 further includes a transition zone, the transition zone extending from an outer boundary of the  
3 peripheral zone.

1                   25.   (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the second ablative shape  
2 includes an untreated central zone to provide for vision of distant objects.

1                   26.   (Original) A method as in claim 15, wherein the second ablative shape  
2 includes a central zone shaped to improve the patient's ability to view distant objects.

1                   27.   (Currently amended) A laser eye surgery system for treating presbyopia  
2 in a patient, the system comprising:  
3                   a laser device for emitting a beam of ablative energy; ~~and~~  
4                   delivery system optics coupled to the laser device; and  
5                   a processor coupled with the laser device and the delivery system optics to direct  
6 the beam of ablative energy to ablate a first ablative shape on a corneal surface of a first eye of  
7 the patient and a second ablative shape on a corneal surface of a second eye of the patient,  
8 wherein the first ablative shape enhances near vision through a central zone of the first eye, and  
9 the second ablative shape enhances near vision through a peripheral zone of the second eye.

1                   28.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim 27, wherein the processor  
2 includes ~~an ablative shape module~~ a tangible medium having a treatment table embodied thereon,  
3 wherein the treatment table includes reference coordinates for directing the laser device to ablate  
4 the first and second ablative shapes.

1                   29.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the central zone of the first ablative shape comprises a  
3 substantially spherical surface.

1                   30.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the central zone of the first ablative shape comprises a  
3 multifocal aspheric surface.

1                   31.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the first ablative shape includes a small untreated central  
3 portion within the central zone.

1                   32.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the central zone of the first ablative shape has a diameter  
3 scaled to a diameter of a pupil of the first eye.

1                   33.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the central zone of the first ablative shape has an optical  
3 power of between about 0.5 and 4.0 Diopters.

1                   34.   (Original) A system as in claim 33, wherein the central zone has an  
2 optical power of between about 1.0 and 3.0 Diopters.

1                   35.   (Original) A system as in claim 34, wherein the central zone has an  
2 optical power of about 1.75 Diopters.

1                   36.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the first ablative shape further comprises a peripheral zone  
3 for viewing distant objects.

1                   37.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim 36, wherein the treatment  
2 table is configured so that the first ablative shape further includes a transition zone, the transition  
3 zone extending from an outer boundary of the peripheral zone.

1                   38.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the second ablative shape includes an untreated central zone  
3 to provide for vision of distant objects.

1                   39.   (Currently amended) A system as in claim ~~[[27]]~~28, wherein the  
2 treatment table is configured so that the second ablative shape includes a central zone shaped to  
3 improve the patient's ability to view distant objects.

1                   40.   (New) A system as in claim 27, wherein the processor includes a module  
2 having software comprising tangible media embodying machine-readable instructions for  
3 directing the laser device to ablate the first and second ablative shapes.